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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia is a regional partnership among 11 social development networks and organizations in 10 Asian nations that envisions Asian rural communities that are just, free, prosperous, living in peace and working in solidarity towards self-reliance. Its mission is to be an effective promoter and catalyst of partnership relations, a facilitator of human resource development processes in rural areas and a mobilizer of expertise and opportunities for the strengthening of solidarity and kinship among Asian rural communities. The regional policy advocacy work of the Partnership has always been anchored in its commitment to ensuring that the voices of its partner organizations are clearly heard in the advocacy arena. The Partnership organized the farmers' exchange visits that eventually led to the formation of the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development. The Partnership is affiliated with the Economic and Social Council, the South East Asian Committee for Advocacy, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Rural Development Working Group, the World Rural Forum Association and Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Organized the conference "Civil society-Government dialogue: possibilities of working together for fairer agricultural trade", held in Thailand in 2005; (b) a strategy meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and an Asian consultation meeting on the World Social Forum, held in Sri Lanka in 2005; (c) organized, together with the Asia Pacific Network for Food Sovereignty and the International South Group Network, a forum on WTO, food sovereignty and alternatives to globalization held in 2005; (d) organized, together with the Southeast Asian Committee for Advocacy and the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, a regional conference on civil society engagement with ASEAN, held in 2005; (e) participated in an ASEAN-civil society conference, held in Kuala Lumpur in 2005; (f) participated in the Fourth ASEAN People's Assembly, held in 2005 in Manila; (g) participated in a regional consultation on the theme "Towards a farmers' forum at IFAD's Governing Council", organized by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and held in 2005 in the Philippines; (h) participated in the 2006 World Congress of Rural Women; (i) participated in training courses on marketing sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Vredeseilanden; (j) participated in FAO Asia-Pacific governors' meeting held in 2006; (k) participated in the consultation on the World Development Report 2008; (l) participated in the First IFAD Global Farmers' Forum, held in Rome in 2006; (m) participated in an Asia-Pacific regional implementation meeting held in Jakarta in 2007 in preparation for the sixteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development; (n) took part in the sixteenth session of the Commission, held in 2008.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: the Partnership's member networks are actively engaged in various projects aimed at reducing poverty and hunger in rural communities across South-East Asia. In 2005, the Indonesian affiliate conducted a training course on sustainable agriculture, using the field-school model. In 2006, it assisted farmer partners in developing experimental plots aimed at the conservation of various local paddy, vegetable and fruit species and in setting up a sustainable agriculture field laboratory. The Vietnamese affiliate supported seminars on possible alternatives in promoting poverty alleviation and hunger eradication, especially for indigenous communities. The Philippine affiliate launched Project Caraga, which was implemented in 12 villages and involved some 1,500 households belonging to the indigenous, Christian and Muslim communities.

Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women: in 2005, the Indonesian affiliate launched a pilot project, "Making agriculture work for the poor", aimed at the development of rural enterprises that maximize local inputs and the involvement of rural women. In 2006, the Malaysian affiliate launched an income-generating programme for the advancement of women. Through the programme, women are taught how to make a variety of products that will enable them to start up small-scale enterprises. Both income-producing and marketing skills are emphasized. In 2007, the Thai affiliate conducted training events on the theme "Women's rights and leadership". The Malaysian affiliate, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, conducted 40 programmes focusing on capacity, motivation and leadership, stress and conflict management, skills development and the family. The Partnership presented a paper at a seminar on the empowerment of women farmers held in the Republic of Korea in 2007.

2. Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina, A.C. (ANCIFEM), established in 1975, is a non-governmental organization independent from government, political parties and churches. The objectives of ANCIFEM are: (a) to refocus the energies and talents of women in order to influence society; (b) to promote a sense of responsibility towards their country on the part of citizens; (c) to create citizens capable of fully exercising the responsibilities of their citizenship; and (d) to create and promote respect for the dignity of women throughout society.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Member of the Mexican delegation at the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Quito in 2007; (b) participated in a follow-up meeting related to the 10-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; (c) member of the Mexican delegation at the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held at United Nations Headquarters in 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field or at Headquarters

Participated in an electoral observation programme in 2006 with the support and recognition of the Federal Electoral Institute and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women: (a) held a workshop entitled "The challenge of being a woman" in various cities; (b) designed and presented a workshop entitled "Routes to equity" at two universities and several companies; (c) organized and held a forum in 2008 on violence against women and legal and social steps towards its eradication; (d) designed and presented a training workshop, entitled "Mega-trends for entrepreneurs", in various cities, in collaboration with the National Support Fund for Social Enterprises and the Ministry of the Economy; (e) designed and presented a workshop for public officers, "Routes to equity: challenges and perspectives", in 2008; (f) conducted an institutional programme to educate citizens about the 2009 midterm electoral process, "Women will change Mexico", with the Federal Electoral Institute; (g) held workshops on "The presence and influence of women in political parties" and "Feminine leadership" in 2005.

Goal 5: improve maternal health: held an integral development and sexuality workshop in 2008 for boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 18.

3. Association of Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

The Association of Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has changed its name to the Union for Sustainable Return and Integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Founded in 1993, the Union is a multi-ethnic non-governmental organization that serves as an umbrella network linking associations of returnees, women's associations, farmers' associations and agricultural and other return-related non-governmental organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Union has been one of the largest multi-ethnic organizations to carry out activities in conflict areas throughout the country. Comprising 98 local non-governmental organizations related to refugees, the Union has as its main tasks protecting the fundamental rights of refugees, displaced persons and returnees, including the right to return to their homes and property and the right to education and insurance; and combating ethnic discrimination in areas to which refugees return, as well as other crimes against humanity. The Union promotes civil society initiatives and strengthens civil society in areas to which return, through cooperation with local authorities and Government institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A winner of awards presented by the International League of Humanists in 2004 and the International Crisis Group in 1998, the Union is an associate member of the European Citizen Action Service, which seeks to promote the rights of returnees and make their voices heard within the European Union.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, the representative of the Union participated in the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Tunis Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in 2005, and the twenty-third General Assembly of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, held in Geneva in 2007. Owing to financial limitations, the representative of the Union cannot participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies, or in major conferences or other meetings of the United Nations, but the Union is regularly informed about such meetings and their main topics. The Union carries out similar activities at the regional and State levels, which have included a regional conference on the employment and presence of women returnees in local positions of authority and the public sector, held in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters

During the reporting period, the Union carried out several projects with the cooperation and financial support of the following specialized agencies: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Danish Refugee Council, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund

Deutschland e.V. and the South-East European Refugee Assistance Network, an association of domestic refugee aid organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Good cooperation has been established with the following specialized agencies, which have a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNDP, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Organization for Migration and CARE International. In 2000, the General Assembly designated 20 June as World Refugee Day in order to recognize and celebrate the contributions of refugees throughout the world. Since then, the Union has organized a variety of events on the Day, including: visits to returnees, podium discussions and humanitarian assistance activities. Each year, all actions related to World Refugee Day are recorded by media and an official press release is published. Podium discussions are also held to inform the public in Bosnia and Herzegovina about efforts related to world poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals.

In order to commemorate Human Rights Day on 10 December each year, the Union organizes a round table in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Local associations and members of the Union report on the current situation in the field and on human rights violations. Conclusions and an official statement are distributed to all public media in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: with the financial support of USAID and the Centre for Civic Initiatives (Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Union conducted a year-long campaign on the creation of sustainable models for the support of poverty reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2007-2008). Through public advocacy, the Union demanded that laws be changed in order to combat extreme hunger and poverty. The Union suggested three models for poverty reduction: (a) the creation of a fund for the social development of underdeveloped areas; (b) the establishment of an agency to provide training and employment programmes; and (c) the launching of a social (State) pension for the most vulnerable persons older than 65. The campaign also informed displaced persons and returnees about ways to be included in current economic programmes.

Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women: this Goal was the focus of the Union's activities in a project that included the mentoring and empowerment of refugee women. Those activities included assisting refugee women in securing employment in the private and public sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, promoting their rights and helping them to integrate into society. A report on the current employment situation facing refugee women, which states that a mere 1 per cent of them are currently employed, has been distributed to media.

Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability: target 10: halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation: the Union and its member organizations helped to ensure access for households to water, sewerage and electricity. Through a long-term campaign, the Union has contributed to the planned reconstruction of 237 refugee houses/ apartments in Mostar.

4. Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

The institutional objective of the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale is to promote the study and implementation of a system for crime prevention and social control. It pursues that objective through in-depth analyses, pioneering research and debates, conducted with a multidisciplinary methodology, on processes of social and economic change in contemporary societies and the resulting demands on the political, economic, legal, judicial and social professions. In so doing, the Centro Nazionale has been lending increasing support to the United Nations in the attempt to achieve common aims in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice while preserving fundamental human values and respecting basic human rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the period under review, the Centro Nazionale continued its multifaceted activities of research and study through its experts, who are active mainly in the legal, economic and sociological fields. It also organized several international substantive meetings jointly with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the International Society of Social Defence and Humane Criminal Policy, which are based at its headquarters.

2005: (a) Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice", held in Bangkok; (b) fourteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna; (c) eleventh plenary session of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, held in Courmayeur, Italy; (d) 20th coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of institutes, held in Courmayeur; (e) international conference on "Measuring human trafficking", organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and held in Courmayeur.

2006: (a) International seminar on "Chinese and Indian multinationals in Europe", organized by the Centro Nazionale in Courmayeur, aimed at analysing the strategies employed by Chinese and Indian companies in order to penetrate the European market; (b) fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna; (c) international conference on "Welfare systems: contrasting models", organized by the Centro Nazionale in Stresa, Italy; (d) international conference on "The problem of war and the ways to peace", organized by the Centro Nazionale in Milan and Courmayeur, Italy; (e) international conference on "The United Nations Convention against Corruption as a way of life", organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and held in Courmayeur; (f) 20th coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Programme network of institutes, organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council and held in Courmayeur.

2007: (a) sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna; (b) international conference on educational systems and human capital, held in Milan; (c) 15th International Congress of Social Defence, "Criminal law between war and peace: justice and cooperation in criminal matters in international military interventions", held in Toledo, Spain, and organized by the Centro Nazionale and the International Society of Social Defence and Humane Criminal Policy, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the University of Castilla-La Mancha, under the aegis of the Spanish Ministry of Justice; (d) twelfth plenary session of the Advisory Council, held in Courmayeur; (e) international conference on "The evolving challenge of identity-related crime: addressing fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity", organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and held in Courmayeur.

2008: (a) Screening in Milan of the film "Trade", organized by the Centro Nazionale and hosted by the region of Lombardy, Italy, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; (b) international conference on "Law and justice in the risk society", organized by the Centro Nazionale, in collaboration with the Research Committee on Sociology of Law of the International Sociological Association, and held in Milan and Como, Italy; (c) seventeenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna; (d) 12th coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of institutes, organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council in Courmayeur; (e) international conference on "Organized crime in art and antiquities", organized by the Centro Nazionale and the Advisory Council, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and held in Courmayeur.

5. European Institute (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

The European Institute provides an independent forum in which key decision makers from the public and private sectors in Europe and the United States of America can meet to discuss issues of common concern and develop effective and mutually beneficial solutions. A leading public policy organization devoted solely to transatlantic affairs, the organization is in a unique position to encourage policy debate on the key issues facing the United Nations and its partners in Europe and the United States. Its programmes are designed to increase awareness of issues on which Europe and the United States can effectively further their cooperation and thus promote United Nations activities, particularly those related to the Millennium Development Goals. The programmes are aimed at reflecting the priorities of the United Nations as they relate to policies and attitudes in Europe and the United States. The Institute believes that, when the United States and Europe can work together in a cooperative manner, they can bring about positive change in the world. Thus, the need to sustain and strengthen the world's foremost strategic, economic and political partnership is central to ensuring a better future for all citizens. The mission of the Institute is to act as an early warning system and a mechanism for conflict resolution. During the reporting period, it facilitated common understanding between the United States and Europe on a range of issues such as the use of soft power for global stability; the role of non-governmental organizations and the military in humanitarian assistance; United Nations reform; development policies; the Doha Round; security and economic growth in the Balkans; economic development and foreign aid in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East; and the impact of globalization on employment, investment and innovation. The organization also conducted an extensive programme on the climate change policies of the United States and the European Union (EU) and its member States.

The objectives of the European Institute included the following: (a) to monitor developments in transatlantic relations in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the global economic, security and environment challenges ahead; (b) to anticipate areas requiring additional dialogue between the United States and Europe; (c) to survey the contributions made by the EU institutional framework to common efforts in a number of areas; (d) to serve as a conduit for information between members of the United States Administration and their European counterparts regarding activities and goals of the United Nations; (e) to provide a neutral forum to help Europeans and Americans plan new projects and partnerships, engage new actors and build relationships; (f) and to facilitate a constructive dialogue with third countries, other non-governmental organizations and the United Nations.

The Institute supported its objectives through a range of activities, including regular working groups on specific sectoral issues; briefings by Government and business leaders; and off-the-record round-table discussions with senior officials. Through its journal, *European Affairs*, its website and its special reports, it disseminated the information generated by its programmes to a wide audience of policymakers, business executives, non-governmental organizations, the media, universities and independent experts. The Institute also included members of the press and media in its programmes, when appropriate.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Owing to budgetary restrictions, the Institute did not participate directly in the work of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies, major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period. However, it organized meetings and conferences in Washington, D.C., to increase awareness of the challenges faced by the United Nations and to encourage decision makers in the United States and Europe to coordinate policies and actions and to work together to address those challenges. The organization cooperated with the United Nations Foundation which co-sponsored meetings and conferences on policies related to climate change and the environment.

Conferences and meetings convened by the organization in Washington, D.C., included:

2005: (a) Conference on cooperation between the United States and European Union on United Nations reform. A report outlining the conclusions resulting from the conference was published with the support of the United Nations Foundation. Articles based on remarks of conference participants were published online and in *European Affairs*; (b) conference on the role of non-governmental organizations and the military in humanitarian assistance. Articles based on remarks of participants were published online and in *European Affairs*; (c) the Prime Minister of Malta addressed a conference on the European perspective regarding economic development and foreign aid in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. His remarks were published online and in *European Affairs*; (d) conference on United States and EU approaches to development policy, focusing on innovations in transatlantic cooperation for economic development. Remarks were published online and in *European Affairs*; (e) conference on cooperation between the United States and EU in meeting the world's energy needs. Remarks were published online and in *European Affairs*; (f) conference on EU policies on climate change and chemical management.

2006: (a) Conference on the strategic use of soft power to improve global stability, security and goodwill; (b) conference on EU and Untied States perspectives regarding security and economic growth in the Balkans. Articles based on the remarks of several speakers were published online and in *European Affairs*; (c) conference on progress made in non-agricultural market access talks in the Doha Round; (d) Conference on United States and EU maritime policies, regarding transatlantic cooperation to secure and protect the oceans; (e) conference on transatlantic cooperation towards a stable energy future.

2007: (a) The Transatlantic Leadership Award was presented to José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, by Timothy Wirth, President of the United Nations Foundation, for his support for the European-American partnership; (b) conference on the implications of maritime policies, climate change and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the Arctic; (c) conference on the impact of the European emissions trading scheme on sustainable energy production and energy efficiency; (d) conference on transatlantic approaches to energy security and emerging economies. An article based on remarks made at the conference was published online and in *European Affairs*; (e) conference on new

stakeholders and new strategies regarding transatlantic cooperation on energy and climate policy.

2008: (a) Conference on adapting to climate change to address security and humanitarian challenges; (b) conference on needs and opportunities related to EU-United States cooperation on energy research and development; (c) annual meeting of the Institute's members and its Board of Advisers; (d) meeting on the impact of globalization on European employment, investment and innovation.

6. Institute of Internal Auditors (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

The mission of the Institute of Internal Auditors is to provide dynamic leadership for the global profession of internal auditing. Activities in support of that mission will include, but will not be limited to: (a) advocating and promoting the value that internal audit professionals add to their organizations; (b) providing comprehensive professional educational and development opportunities, standards and other professional practice guidance, as well as certification programmes; (c) researching, disseminating and promoting to practitioners and stakeholders knowledge concerning internal auditing and its appropriate role in control, risk management and governance; (d) educating practitioners and other relevant audiences about best practices in internal auditing; and (e) bringing together internal auditors from all countries to share information and experiences.

The Institute is the acknowledged authority, recognized leader and principal educator with respect to internal auditors around the world. It develops and maintains the International Professional Practices Framework, which includes the official definition of internal auditing, the Institute's Code of Ethics, the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, Position papers, practice advisories and practice guides. The Institute offers the Certified Internal Auditor designation, which is the only globally accepted certification for internal auditors and remains the standard by which individuals demonstrate their competency and professionalism in the internal auditing field. The Institute also offers the Certification in Control Self-Assessment designation and the Certified Government Auditing Professional designation. The organizational components of the Institute are chapters or national institutes. The total global membership of the Institute grew from 92,262 at the beginning of 2005 to 165,299 at the end of 2008. Approximately one half of the Institute's members are in North America (United States of America, Canada and the Caribbean). Twelve new chapters/national institutes were added during the period from 2005 to 2008.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Institute participated in the sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Seoul, in 2005. Two representatives of the Institute made a presentation at a workshop on auditing for social change.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters

During the reporting period, the Institute, in conjunction with the United Nations or its agencies, carried out the following activities: (a) quality assurance reviews of internal audit processes, undertaken for the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Islamic Development Bank; (b) Global Audit Information Network auditing surveys,

provided at the request of the World Bank and IMF in 2006; (c) meetings of Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, held in Prague (2005), Nairobi (2006), Vienna (2007) and Washington, D.C. (2008); (d) in 2008, the Institute commented on the Representatives of Internal Audit Services position statement regarding principles and practices of audit committees; (e) the Institute conducted an internal audit training programme for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome in 2005 and 2006.

7. Oxfam America (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

The only major change in the purposes, structure or scope of action of Oxfam America during the reporting period was that Oxfam America created a subsidiary organization, the Oxfam America Advocacy Fund, under section 501 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America so that it could expand its lobbying activities.

Oxfam America is dedicated to creating lasting solutions to poverty, hunger and social injustice in the world. It funds and provides technical assistance to approximately 200 partner organizations in some 20 developing countries and in the United States of America through seven regional offices, based in Addis Ababa, San Salvador, Lima, Dakar, Pretoria, Phnom Penh and Boston, United States. In 2009, Oxfam America closed its Pretoria office and opened a new office in Khartoum. Oxfam America promotes the advancement of poor people's social and economic rights, including land rights, water rights and labour rights and the rights of women and indigenous people, as well as peacebuilding and access to credit and other markets. It also provides emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance following natural disasters and conflicts. In addition, Oxfam America educates and mobilizes the United States public to pressure the Government and corporations regarding issues relevant to its mission, within the limits of United States tax law. It has an advocacy office in Washington, D.C. Oxfam America is funded primarily by some 250,000 individuals residing in the United States, and secondarily by foundations, private corporations and other affiliates of Oxfam International. It did not receive any funding from the United Nations during the reporting period. Its revenues for fiscal year 2008 totalled $73,137,000.

Oxfam America is an affiliate of Oxfam International, which also has consultative status with the NGO Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as does Oxfam Great Britain. However, Oxfam America is an independent entity incorporated as a non-profit organization in Massachusetts. Within the Oxfam confederation, Oxfam International plays representational roles vis-à-vis international institutions, including the United Nations, and therefore maintains permanent offices in New York and Geneva. Oxfam America focuses on advocacy vis-à-vis the Government of the United States and on building support for pro-poor global policies among the United States public, in addition to conducting its own field programmes in developing countries. Oxfam America supports the representational work of Oxfam International vis-à-vis the United Nations in several ways: policy research and analysis, co-strategizing, amplifying messages among the United States public, and lobbying the United States representation at the United Nations. Oxfam America also occasionally represents Oxfam International at the United Nations. Finally, Oxfam America's regional offices in developing countries maintain regular and direct contact with various United Nations agencies, as warranted by the needs of specific programmes.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Oxfam works on a broad range of global public policy issues, from international trade to climate change, from extractive industries to agriculture and from international finance to international humanitarian law. Oxfam therefore engages with the United Nations at multiple levels. Its main engagement with the United Nations relates to humanitarian crises (natural disasters and wars). At the operational level, Oxfam works with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. In the area of advocacy, it works mainly with the Security Council. The main crises on which Oxfam focused during the reporting period were the Indian Ocean tsunami and the wars in Afghanistan, Darfur and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as the ongoing food insecurity in Ethiopia. Throughout the reporting period, Oxfam played a leading role in promoting the creation of an arms trade treaty, which is included in the agenda of the General Assembly.

In 2005, Oxfam was a key player in the Global Call to Action against Poverty, a global civil society coalition that supported the Millennium Development Goals. Oxfam America worked within the ONE campaign to collect more than 2 million signatures in support of the Goals (and further aid to finance their achievement) in advance of the 2005 Millennium Summit, held in New York. Oxfam promoted the concept of the responsibility to protect, which was endorsed at the Summit.

In 2007 and 2008, Oxfam promoted a new climate change agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol. As it did with regard to the Millennium Development Goals, it helped to build a global movement of citizens for an equitable international agreement, while lobbying national delegations in the context of the United Nations process. In addition to lobbying the Government of the United States, Oxfam America funded organizations in Ethiopia to lobby the Government of Ethiopia, which represented Africa at the 2009 Copenhagen Conference. Oxfam also continued its work regarding a Doha trade agreement at the World Trade Organization in Geneva, although at a lower intensity than during the 2001-2004 period, owing to the stalemate in the negotiations.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters

Oxfam America's long-term development programmes in developing countries regularly engage with the United Nations. For example, set out below is a list of recent activities in which staff of Oxfam America's East Asia regional office collaborated with United Nations agencies. Most of the activities were carried out in 2008 or 2009, so it is not an exhaustive list for 2004-2008, but rather a list indicating the kinds of interactions that each of Oxfam America's six regional offices regularly engage in with United Nations agencies: (a) humanitarian response programme: worked with WFP on food shortage issues for flood-affected communities in Cambodia and with various United Nations agencies on disaster risk reduction, keeping WFP and the Resident Coordinator informed about the effects of Typhoon Ketsana; (b) agriculture programme: submitted, jointly with FAO, a funding proposal for a regional programme on a system of rice intensification for farmers in Cambodia, Thailand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Other partners included the Asian Institute of Technology and IDS

International; (c) climate change programme: collaborated extensively on climate change issues, including adaptation; co-sponsored a nationwide knowledge attitude and practice study on climate change in Cambodia; and collaborated on a funding proposal for a climate change awareness campaign in Cambodia; (d) extractive industries programme: co-funded a United Nations television and video project, an episode of the *Equity Weekly* programme on the extractive industries; provided technical input into a national workshop on the extractive industries, held in Cambodia and organized by UNDP; and worked with WFP and FAO on policy research regarding food-price increases in Cambodia; (e) co-sponsored, with UNDP and the Government of Cambodia, the first national climate change forum, a major event opened by the Prime Minister; (f) contributed written testimony to a member of the senior advisory group for a national human development report and participated in the recruitment of both national and international co-authors; (g) organized lobby meetings with representatives of the United States and other countries at the United Nations and cooperated on a national workshop on the extractive industries.